

Must Act Without Delay

NOW is the time to carry through the projected scenic boulevard on the mesa's rim as a fitting memorial to the late mayor W. F. Robinson, who sacrificed his life trying to save the lives of firemen. The project was strongly favored by mayor Robinson, who had expressed his firm intention to put it through during his term if possible. No other memorial could furnish a more fitting testimonial of the admiration felt by his fellow citizens for the generous spirit and unselfish impulse that caused the mayor's death under falling walls.

The original mesa boulevard project has developed somewhat by the addition of the original H. M. Mundy park plan for the big canyon west of the city as part of the scenic boulevard and park system, and also by the addition of the proposed scenic park and recreation center joining the boulevard with the new high school site and playground.

As a whole, the project is as grand in its natural opportunities for wonderful development, as any park or boulevard project in the United States. Experts of world wide acquaintance with parks and landscape and municipal architecture have declared that this project of ours is unsurpassed anywhere for the unique combination of far distant views, even over a foreign land, with the lovely survey of a large city and a cultivated valley near at hand, presenting the contrast of an ancient with the most modern civilization.

The cost of carrying out the whole combined project will be small. The benefit to present and future generations will be quite beyond computation. The plan as a whole is beyond question, the most desirable and feasible that could possibly be suggested, now or ever, for a permanent recreation ground for the people. It is every way meritorious, and it must be consummated.

While it may cost considerable in future years to perfect the broader plans, and while there will be no limit to the possibilities of intensive development as the city becomes able to pay for it, nevertheless the first cost will be exceedingly small, and the cost in earlier years of initial development will also be very small. There is nothing in the matter of first cost or present development or maintenance to cause the least hesitation about taking up the plan in the shape now formally presented for official and popular consideration.

But the plan must be adopted without further delay, or the opportunity will be gone. The boulevard and parkways must be acquired now, if the project is not to be forever blocked. The prices now offered are very reasonable, and can never be touched again—no, not six months from now. It will be a great public calamity if, from any cause or no cause, this magnificent project be allowed to fail.

All the Neighbors Invited

BUSINESS men in neighboring towns of Texas, New Mexico, or Arizona are reminded that the invitation is general, to take part in the Get-Acquainted excursion to traverse Arizona in October under the auspices of the El Paso chamber of commerce. The cost to participants from outside El Paso will be the same as the cost to El Pasosans—\$125 each covering transportation and pullman fare for the 2000 mile tour.

Two cars are already filled to capacity by those who have signed, but a third pullman will be added to the special train if a sufficient number apply to justify it. El Paso business men particularly desire the participation of business men from neighboring towns, because one of the chief objects of the trip is to promote neighborly acquaintance throughout the Great Southwest with a view to encouraging more effective cooperation in all progressive effort.

El Paso business men have responded better than ever before. Still it is noticeable that the men who are chiefly to benefit directly from the work of the excursion—the wholesalers, jobbers, merchandise brokers, and manufacturers—have in too many instances held back. The shortsightedness of business men in these classes in refusing to participate in trade extension projects is as incomprehensible as it is familiar through frequent demonstration.

The trip will be profitable every way, directly and indirectly, to all who go. It will broaden one's outlook, refresh the spirit, suggest new ideas for personal and community progress and betterment, widen acquaintance, and give memorable pleasure. The trip from Phoenix to the great Roosevelt dam alone will be worth the time and money; but this is only a small part of the program. The principal cities, towns, cultivated valleys, mines, smelters, and other places of interest will be visited, and the side trip to the grand canyon of the Colorado will fittingly conclude the Arizona part of the tour. A few stops will be made in New Mexico coming and going. The area and mileage covered will break all previous records of trade trips except the excursion to Mexico city.

Better make up your mind to go, and telephone the committee to call and receive your signature.

What the Producer Gets

THE department of agriculture has carefully investigated the proportion of the public market price of farm products that is received by the producer as his share. The proportion ranges from 20 percent in the case of oranges in small lots and 34 percent on watermelons, to 76 percent on strawberries, 80 percent on string beans, and 87 percent on butter. The producer receives 74 percent of the selling price of oats, 69 percent on eggs, 66 percent on apples, 65 percent on cabbage, 60 percent on celery, turnips, and sweet potatoes, and so on.

The investigation shows that the small grower of any farm commodity receives a very much smaller percentage of the selling price than the large grower. For example, the grower disposing, through middlemen, of onions by the peck receives only 28 percent of the retail selling price for himself, as compared with 58 percent of the wholesale price received by the grower disposing to wholesalers, of onions by the barrel. So with the small producer of strawberries, who receives 49 percent of the retail selling price as compared with 76 percent of the wholesale price which is received by the large grower. The grower of oranges receives 20 percent of the retail selling price, but three times as large a proportion of the wholesale selling price.

In general, the cost of transportation and marketing makes up by far the larger proportion of the cost price to the consumer. In the case of some commodities, the added costs after leaving the farm or orchard make a final price to consumers five times the original price paid to the producer. The larger percentage to the producer, generally speaking, indicates more perfect marketing, transportation, and storage facilities.

In this valley, the solution of the problem of small return to producers will be found in cooperative marketing.

Woodrow Wilson declares that "the farmers are plundered" by the protective tariff. Queer the farmers had never discovered it.

One-Sentence Philosophy

GLOBE SIGHTS.
(Cincinnati Globe.)
Many people will believe a rumor, but not enough to bet on it.
A dog's notion of enterprise is to find a good deal to bark at.
A veteran of three wars sure must have been a glutton for glory.
A 16 year old girl is usually subject to arrest for cruelty to adjectives.
As a rule the greatest ambition requires a lot of outside help to put them over.
A stingy man may not have many friends, and he is also less likely to need them.

JOURNAL ENTRIES.
(Philadelphia Record.)
A good checker player is seldom a success at anything else.
It is well to remember that it's much easier to lose a friend than to make one.
The knee length underwear that is growing so popular with the men is also hailed with delight by the chiggers.
More of the men would be better placed had they stuck to their boyhood intentions to become circus clowns.
Credit marks must be scored up for the men for dressing for comfort in the summer time much more extensively than do the women.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.
(Chicago News.)
There's nothing green about the grass widow who goes after a rich bachelor.
It's easy for a man to be patient with a stupid woman if she is pretty.
The only time a bore is not a bore is when he talks to us about ourselves.
Give some men rope enough in the guise of campaign cigars and they'll vote the other ticket.
Nearly every day we read of some poor man who unexpectedly inherited a large fortune, but we never met any of them.

QUAKER MEDITATIONS.
(Philadelphia Record.)
Well, you can generally tell a married man at anything else.
"Belle—How?" "Well—He's such a good listener."
Mrs. Valor is the name of a Manayunk woman. It is hinted that her maiden name was Discretion.
Henpeck—"I feel like a hypocrite." "Why?" "What have you been doing?" "Henpeck—"Offering my congratulations to a bride and groom."
"Truth, nothing to earth, will rise again," quoted the Wise Guy. "A lie under the same circumstances, doesn't have its an'—but the mud either," added the Simple Mug.

UNCLE WALT'S DENATURED POEM

Pretty Soon

By Walt Mason.

Pretty soon north winds will blow, bringing with them sleet and snow, and such goods; pretty soon the wintry gale will go whooping through the vale and we'll hear it moan and wail in the woods. Pretty soon the spring will come, singing gaily lumpy-tum, lumpy-tum; spring, with all her wealth of charms, she'll forth once more as he's sallied off before to demand the scalps and gore of the flies. Pretty soon the flying years will have led us, by the ears, to the end of the long and hilly road where we've borne our little life; then we'll reach what we have sowed, O my friend! Pretty soon this little life Do you figure on a ishness and strife will be done; have you made a fair renown?

As the final going down of the sun? Pretty soon we'll be asleep and the willow boughs will weep overhead; let us therefore put up grass while the days of sunshine pass; for we can't do much, alas! when we're dead.

THE INSIDE OF A WEEK

By James McGuire.

TRY to come for the inside of a week—G. Seymour.

I dispatched this instant telegram to my god-father, Sir Hugh Beal, and his daughter Sheila, from my bungalow in Chautauque.

In due course the Beals arrived. I had not seen Sheila for a couple of years. In the first moment I perceived she was more beautiful than ever. Sir Hugh was in excellent spirits; and everything promised to be a success.

"I want to do the sights," Sheila announced, in her pretty, imperious way. "I want to see the world, I am an indefatigable globe-trotter."

"You have still to do our show-place," I said. The Hindoo Temple. "Take me there today," she commanded. Pressure of business obliged me to depute Danvers, a handsome young chap who had just come down to act as my assistant. He assented eagerly. The trio made the expedition in the afternoon.

That evening, as we sat in the veranda, the talk turned on the Temple and the famous Hindoo goddess enshrined there.

"A grotesque and hideous monster!" commented young Danvers.

"But, Gerald," said Sheila, turning to him, "the goddess is a diamond, pearls, sapphires! The image literally bristles with precious stones!"

"I hold it in the profoundest reverence," she people about," I said. You can imagine the fabulous sums they have spent on it."

"What a waste!" observed Sheila. "Is the casual way which the place is left open day and night. I should have thought would have a perfect bodyguard. Suppose, for instance, Mr. Danvers took it into his head to rob the goddess of her pearl necklace, would the earth open and swallow him up?"

Her silvery laugh rang out at her own light hypothesis.

"I hold it too deeply for it to be in danger," I said, not heeding her disregard.

"Yes, but people of other castes," she put in.

"Little to fear from them either," I said. "The whole district is well aware of the dreadful penalty—"

The penalty? she and Danvers echoed simultaneously. No sooner had the words left my lips than my bearer appeared to say that a gentleman would like to speak with Sahib Seymour.

In the drawing room I found Herbert Croble, who had come down with a speech. He was a stout, middle-aged man, with a friendly smile. He was very busy. I recollected in disgust.

"I hold an I O U from that young man," Danvers announced. "He has been putting off, I must see him."

"Mr. Croble," I said frigidly. "I have friends stopping with me at present, and you cannot possibly see Danvers. But if you leave a message, I will make an effort to find him."

LITTLE BOBBIE'S PA

By WILLIAM F. KIRK.

A calm hoarse last night told Ma that he was at a meeting of the Citizens to reform the conditions that was existing. He said that the meeting which he had attended was at Cooper Union. Down with the system, said Pa, when he came into the house.

Let me understand you correctly, said Ma. Bobbie, pretend that you are a court reporter. Get a piece of paper & pencil & talk down yure father's testimony. It must be took down correct, said Ma, because the Grand Jury may need it later on. What Grand Jury, said Pa. Ma, said Ma, I am the Grand Jury.

Well, said Pa, the facts in the case are these: Early in the evening I was on my way up town to play a game of pinokel with two honest, thrifty German friends of mine, & along came Mister Whitman, Mister Whitman was plainly tired out, said Pa. Any time you find a big leaguer like him, said Pa, with enuff bravery to buck the on-fire pole-dog department, the police find a man that is high strung. His face was pale & care worn, said Pa. My heart went out to him.

It did, said Ma.

Yes, said Pa, it did. I am not the kind of a man that will stand idly by & see a fellow fellow being lutenant. So I led to Mister Whitman, said I, Mister Whitman, feel of the mussels of this arm. Look into my quickly shifting eye. Do you want me for a side?

Then Pa went on to tell Ma how Mister Whitman, in fact, on his going to the Cooper Union meeting, & how he had made a speech at the meeting that was cheered louder than any speech of the evening, excepting the cheering of the District Attorney's speech.

Ma began to look at Pa kind of hard. It is singular, she said, that I did not see a single account of yure do-mesthe-nees effort in any of the papers. What do I care about the papers? said Pa. Ma & Mister Gaynor has the doap about the papers, said Pa. The editors is a lot of rabble. Nobody ought to dine with them. They eat too much.

Now, husband, said Ma, I am going to bring this thing to a head. In going first place, Ma said, you were not at Cooper Union. You are at the end of yure rope the minute you start to stall with me, said Ma. Then Ma grabbed a rose out of Pa's buttonhole, & held it up for me to see it, & said:

"Bobbie, what does it say on the stem of this rose?"

I hated to tell on Pa because I got a other quarter from him yesterday, but my Ma is pretty close to me, too, so I

MEN OF CITIES GIVING VACATIONS TO THE STUDY OF RELIGIOUS WORK

Summer Camps Promote Interest in Church Affairs and Attract Thousands of Christian Men and Women.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—During the present summer many summer camps or schools have been conducted in all parts of the country for the study of advanced methods of religious work. The recognition of the fact that the church should be a practical institution capable of securing certain definite results in a community has called forth the demand for trained workers who are capable of securing these results. Consequently thousands of men and women have spent their vacation in some of these summer schools where, in addition to the pleasure and physical recuperation, they gain from the natural resources of the surrounding country, they also have had the facilities of attending lectures by experts upon the subjects in which they were desirous of becoming better informed.

The oldest of these summer schools is at Northfield, Connecticut, and was established in 1889 by no less a personage than Dwight L. Moody, who, during the past year, gave them practical training in these gatherings known as the Northfield conferences. They have continued each year, gaining in attendance and in the number of subjects covered. This year the summer school at Northfield extends from May 7 until Sept. 20 and includes no less than six different conferences arranged for all many different classes of workers. The student conferences held in June was a gathering of young men from the eastern colleges and preparatory schools who desired to strengthen their religious life and qualify themselves for religious work in various institutions. The daily schedule included special Bible classes, missionary institutes, delegation meetings and other services. Their physical requirements were also aided by baseball, tennis tournaments, an intercollegiate field day and other athletic events. Among the speakers were some of the leading clergymen of the country.

Young Women in Conference.
In July there was a conference for young women, which gave them practically the same kind of training as those given the young men during the previous month. There was also a summer school for the Women's Foreign Missionary society at which were represented all of the boards of foreign missions in the United States and Canada. As special attention always has been given to the training for foreign mission service at Northfield, the young women who are preparing for such work in other institutions derive much benefit from the summer conference. They are accommodated either in tents or in some of the buildings utilized for the Northfield seminary during the winter season and quite as much attention is given to their physical and social training as there is to that of the young men.

The Home Missionary conference is devoted to the study of the newest and best plans of work for home missions and to train leaders in home missionary work. It deals with many of the latest problems in sociology and presents lectures by men and women of international reputation for their attainments in this field.

The summer school for Sunday school workers was designed to help both men and women and aimed seriously and intelligently to study the problems of the Sunday school and to equip workers for systematizing their work. Its classes included studies in each department of Sunday school work handled in a scientific manner and as the students represented almost every state in the union the advantages thus gained will be felt in the Sunday schools of the whole country.

The Northfield conference grounds are beautiful, and the buildings are modern and comfortable. The students are provided with food and lodging, and the conference is held in a beautiful setting. The conference is held in a beautiful setting. The conference is held in a beautiful setting.

Devote Vacation to Religious Study.
The Men and Religious Forward movement is a campaign of the religious summer school may build their own shelters, as quite a number have done in the past season.

The religious summer school movement has not been by any means confined to the United States, but it has been thoroughly organized there. Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, has been the scene of extensive religious conferences and also of a Y. M. C. A. institute at which numerous religious workers have been trained. The university of Wisconsin also held a summer school for pastors during July.

The Cascade Gatherings.
Canada, Colorado, has been the scene of several religious educational gatherings. The Young Women's Christian association held an institute there in June which was followed by a Baptist assembly of exceptional interest. The assembly held special classes in teacher training, mission study, primary work and sociology. It also provided for the study of geology and botanical study of the Grand Canyon, the lake and the Garden of the Gods. The students were accommodated in tents, which added greatly to the enjoyment of their stay, although the hotel accommodations for those preferring them.

In the middle states there have also been a number of religious summer educational centers. Winona Lake, Indiana, is especially frequented by Presbyterians who have had an interesting series of events there throughout the season, but the Women's Interdenominational conference of the central west had an exceedingly interesting institute during July at which lectures from returned missionaries and other leaders gave inspiration to hundreds of women for increasing the interest in their local missionary organizations. The idea of a summer school for missions is growing in popularity and among those of greatest importance in the matter of attendance were those conducted at Merriam Park, Minnesota, outside of Canada, Nebraska, and at Montague, Tennessee.

Sociology is Studied.
Much interest is being taken in sociology at all summer schools devoted to religious study, but the most important event of this kind was the So-

biological conference held at Sagamore bay at which several hundred students of the Christian church, ranks of life, were in attendance. There were trade unionists, factory workers, college professors, better social conditions and women who are interested in trying to establish better social conditions. The program was one of interesting discussions of timely interest such as the Lawrenceville strike, women's suffrage, child labor, provision for the state for providing for minor children in their own homes and various other matters, but the religious nature of the address of Prof. Amos Wells on "How the Church Should Lead in Social Life," which possessed so many practical suggestions that it was published in full by the organs of several denominations and will form the basis of work in many churches during this year.

The Roman Catholics have established an interesting summer school on the shore of Lake Champlain, New York. It is to be known as the Champlain summer school. The school features this summer was the dedication of a statue to the famous priest-explorer, who founded the settlement there. At this school special attention has been given to the Catholic mission in foreign lands and lectures have been given regarding the work in China, Japan, India and other parts of the world. The school has been popular with the thousands of students from different parts of the country who have been in attendance for all or part of the season.

14 Years Ago Today
From The Herald Of This Date 1898

Metal markets; silver, 60 1-4.
A dance will be held at the Mesa gardens this evening.
St. John's academy will open for the fall term on Sept. 5.
The famous Dreyfus case in France, to be reheard and Dreyfus may be pardoned.
Arrangements are being made in Juarez for a series of fiestas on Sept. 15 and 16.
N. C. Tanton, one of the turquoise kings of the Jarillas, has returned to Las Cruces.
Stobbs, who has been visiting friends in Atlanta, Ga., has returned to El Paso.
The H. B. pay car is in town and all of the employees of the road are being paid here.
J. J. H. Stein, of the Vendome hotel, has returned from a two month's trip through the west.
Rev. R. D. Shults has arrived from

THE ARAUCANIAN

By REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

IT was three hundred and forty-nine years ago—August 15, 1562—that the Araucanians, in a bloody battle near Valparaiso, killed the great Spanish commander, Valdivia, scattered his army to the winds, and brought to a disastrous close the initial attempt of Spain upon the ancient liberties of Chili.

A wonderful people are the Araucanians. It is customary to think of the Araucanians as a primitive people, but the Araucanians are a people of the future. They are a people of the future. They are a people of the future.

When the Spaniards, after conquering Peru, set out under Pedro Valdivia to try their hand in Chili they soon found themselves "up against" the Araucanians, and did not take them long to find out that they had to reckon with a different breed of men from the Peruvians.

These villiant Indians maintained a defense which for heroism is without a duplicate in the history of warfare, and had the other native races been equal to the Araucanians, the drama would never have gained a footing in Chili. Even as it was, Valdivia's army was broken to pieces and he himself was slain.

It has been shown that the original Mexicans and Peruvians were the most advanced of all the aborigines of the Americas, and the Araucanians were in many ways, ahead even of the Mexicans and Peruvians. By natural genius, they were a more advanced people than the other native American races and in brain-power

September is a medium weight, low pressure month which begins at the end of the electric fan season and ends at the beginning of the thick underwear sojourn. It was named by the Romans who used it as the seventh month of the calendar, but who afterwards enlarged the year, owing to the growth of business and pushed it on to ninth place when it has served with marked success ever since. Augustus Caesar was a senior in college.

September is the first month of autumn and is regarded with affection by all people who haven't been able to spend the summer at the seashore. To these it comes as a great relief, but to the man who has concealed his family in a summer resort for three months it is a constant hunt for overdue bills and a frantic hunt for a new cloak.

In September colleges begin to become feverish again and violate the noise regulations by manufacturing freedom from mufflers in huge quantities. In September also the football candidate dons a leather soup kettle and a rubber fender for his nose and begins to insert himself into the thorax of the enemy at the rate of five yards per insertion, next to pure reading matter.

In September apples, grapes and watermelons ripen in the temperate zones and a wave of crime spreads over the land extending from 9 p. m. until early morning. July is the most fatal month for dogs, but September is hardest on their digestions. Hundreds of farmer dogs permanently impair their health in September by eating trousers which do not bear a pure food label.

Abe Martin



Th' feller that loaf's all week is allus poundin' round home on Sunday. If moidny'd talk you'd never know some folks was around.

Mississippi to take charge of the work of the Christian church. Carver Brown has gone to Alabama, where he will visit before going to Chicago to study dentistry.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Weil, south of Juarez, burned last night while the family were away from home.

Lieut. J. D. Read, of the cavalry regiment at the post, has resigned and will return to his business at Fort Worth.

Admiral Cervera, of the Spanish fleet, is preparing to return to Spain after he is paroled by the United States government.

At the meeting of the council last night plans for the new city hall and jail were considered. No decision was reached as all of the architects were not present.

The McGinty band will give a concert in the park this evening. Patriotic music will be played, including an army descriptive selection, and "Stars and Stripes Forever."

President C. B. Eddy, of the North Eastern, to El Paso today and are making an inspection of the smelter and other places of interest.

Capt. Max Luna, of the Rough Riders, was here yesterday and was entertained at the fort with a dinner. (Capt. Luna was shortly thereafter promoted in the Philippines.)

Suplt. W. E. Martin, of the G. & S. A. left in his private car this morning for New Orleans, where he will meet the official inspection party and will accompany it to El Paso.

A regular soldier of the Sixth cavalry, who fought before Santiago, arrived in El Paso on the Texas and Pacific train this morning. He came to El Paso for the benefit of his health.

They were head and shoulders above them all.

Upon the coming of the white man they were soon learned the inefficiency of their old arms as opposed to muskets and cannons, and they had to leave aside their bows and arrows and armed themselves with spears, swords and other weapons fitted for close quarters.

With their new arms they advanced rapidly within such a distance of the Spaniards as would not leave them time to reload after firing, and after receiving the volley, rushed forward in close columns, fighting the enemy hand to hand.

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